

h.

**SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER**

Shinnō

STEAMERS.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.
THE Steamship
"CATHERINE APCAR."
Captain J. G. Ollivent, will be despatched for
above Ports TO-MORROW, the 1st August
Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

Hongkong, 31st July, 1893.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI

THE Company's Steamship

"HAILOONG,"
Captain Roach, will be despatched for
above Ports TO-MORROW, the 1st August
Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co

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DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co
General Managers.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN

GOVERNMENT.
STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO
BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID

**BRINDISI, VENICE, FIUME,
AND TRIESTE.**

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA
MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK S.
INDIA AND AFRICA.)

THE Company's Steamship
"GISELA,"
Captain F. Kossovich will be despatched

above on SATURDAY, the 5th August, at No. 1.
Cargo will not be received on board after
P.M. prior to date of sailing.
For further information, apply to Messrs.

Freight, apply to
C. ZANELLA
Agent.

**EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR KOBE.**

THE Steamship
"MENMUIR,"
 Captain H. Craig, will be despatched as above
 on or about FRIDAY, the 14th August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1893.

"GIBB" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR ROCKHAMPTON, BRISBANE,
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Steamship
"SIKH"

Captain Rowley, will be despatched as above on or about 6th August.
This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Saloon Passengers.
For Freight or Passage apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1893. 18

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship

Captain Le Bontillier, is due here on or about 5th August, and will have quick despatch above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1893. [8]

"SHELL" LINE OF STEAMERS

Steamship "TROCAS."
Steamship "SPONDILUS."
Steamship "ELAX."

Steamship "VOLUTE."
Steamship "MUREX."
Steamship "TURBO."
Steamship "CONCH."

Steamship "CLAM."
Steamship "BULLMOUTH."
FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

**Taking Cargo on through Bill of Lading to
NEW YORK.**

THE Next Sailing will be the Steamship

To be followed by the Steamship
"FLAX"

For Freight, &c., apply to
SHEWAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1893. [8.]

N.B.—The Steamers of this Line will be despatched monthly from Hongkong, and offer exceptional advantages to Shippers of perishable cargo, owing to an improved method of ventilation.

Consignees.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
NOTICE.

UNSIGNERS of CARGO per Steamer "CHINA".
The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their bills of Lading for consignment, and to take

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1893.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1023-1028.

further than to be in readiness to protect British subjects. It is devoutly prayed, by all nationalities, that England should interfere, as the Shimees are undoubtedly quite at the mercy of M. de Lanesan.

Further inquiries regarding the fight on Thursday night confirm the statement that the natives showed no disposition to disadvantage. The engineer of the *Albatross*, *Kajikumar-Smart*, was struck by the boom, when it was severed by a shot, and knocked overboard whilst working the galling. He was picked up however, and on reaching the ship, managed to put a shell into the *Instant*. The *Coronation* was riddled by over two hundred shots, and had her guns dismantled by a shell, which also smashed the deck. She only escaped being rammed by the *Instant*, as she was going astern, by reversing her engines, and as it was her awning, flag, boom, &c. were carried away.

The *Slamese* Court are extremely wroth with the Commodore—a Danish officer named de Richelieu—because the vessel came up after he had given assurances that arrangements had been made which rendered it impossible. There is, however, no doubt that the real blame ought to fall on the men, who were—with a few exceptions—quite new to the vessels, and utterly ignorant of anything. Too much praise cannot be given to the Europeans who took part in the affair, and who showed exceptional coolness and bravery. The officers in the British vessels here speak with admiration, too, of the brilliant and dashing way in which the French ships were brought through, running the gauntlet of five ships, two forts, and a channel presumably thoroughly mined.

The few French residents here have been accommodated in the *Legation*.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

PARIS, July 1st.
Political interest in France is still absorbed in the argument raised by a member of the Chamber of Deputies named M. de Lanesan, before a month has passed away. Norton will be sentenced for the fraud he has perpetrated and nothing will remain of the incident except the recollection that it was a ridiculous affair.

More important is the result of the German elections, which have demonstrated clearly the sharp separation which exists between Prussia and the rest of Germany. A small majority has been obtained in favor of the small Prussian provinces, but Bavaria, Württemberg and Baden voted against the law, and consequently against Prussia, in proportion of one vote to six against, a fact which has greatly impressed many diplomatists. The Emperor was greatly surprised at the result of the election and said: "I am not a pupil in the empire as was my grandfather, who would have been spiced such things."

The plans of the socialists are less important than was at first supposed. They are now only fifteen votes and their vote has increased by 200,000. The victory of the election has been carried off by the anti-Semites gaining twenty-seven seats, adding 300,000 voters to their party. This success is not exclusively of a religious character in Saxony. The anti-Semites wished to protect their votes against the wealth accumulated by the Jews. In Hesse the peasants, who are growing under the yoke of Jewish usurers, also selected this means of protesting.

A. The Emperor leaves shortly for Norway, there is reason to hope that the peace of Europe will not be troubled this year.

The visit of the Khedive to Constantinople proves that the young Prince does not recognize the supremacy of England in Egypt, and by paying personal homage to the Sultan he proves to Europe that Egypt is still a province of the Ottoman Empire.

NEW YORK, July 1st.
Considerable consternation was felt among importing merchants to-day, when the new circular fixing the value of foreign coins for the next three months appeared from the Treasury Department at Washington. The calculations of the circular are based on the average price of silver for the last three months. The circular shows that there has been a decline of only 1 per cent, whereas during the past week the decline in the value of silver has been about 15 per cent.

For example, the China steel is valued by the circular at only 1 cent less than in the preceding circular, but its value to-day has fallen 14 cents. The merchants who have paid for goods in silver at a high valuation, and they are not only losing by the depreciation in silver but are also paying duties on the higher value of silver, and they are much concerned.

The *Harvard* will say to-morrow morning: In order to encourage young men to prepare themselves for the newspaper profession the proprietor of the *Harvard* has founded prizes in the conspicuous American papers for the best newspaper work. The prizes are for the best newspaper work in the English language and in good taste is passing away. Important newspapers are beginning to look toward the colleges of the country for well-equipped recruits. The prizes are to be awarded annually at Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Columbia, at the College of the City of New York and at the University of New York. The prizes are to be medals or small sums of money equivalent in every case to the annual interest earned by \$100.

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HANKOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

July 13th.
Through the return of a trusty messenger from Sunpu I am now in a position to state, with full confidence as to the truth of the statements, a few of the things which have been transpiring there of late. We were quite prepared to hear that there was little chance of those guilty of the murder being punished. We considered it most likely the officials sent down to investigate the matter would smooth it over as quickly and quietly as possible. Still, we would not have been surprised to learn that they were making considerable air in order to quench the people, during which process many innocent persons would suffer, and perhaps the innocent of the missionaries most heavily. But notwithstanding all that has come and gone, in the way of teaching and in the way of the Chinese authorities that it is possible, we never dreamed of their doing what they have actually done. We now learn that a large number of officials are quartered in Sunpu carrying on investigations. They occupy the Tung Yoh Mito (Temple of Horrors) at the South Gate, which for the time being doubtless deserves its name of pandemonium. As the director, Li Tactal, is a native of the province, and a large following of minor officials with a force of about three hundred soldiers and runners. As a guest they have the ex-military mandarin, Li Kio-chung, who issued the placards threatening the missionaries with death on the 13th of the 10th moon, and put his name to them, and whom all Sunpu friends denounce as a ringleader. He

receives the same attention, and is supplied with the same food as the other officials, and is not treated as a prisoner. Any one may save that a traitor has been made responsible for the loss of his life. Here also they have five or six prisoners in chains whom they regard as important; and in another temple, the Tasi Shin Mito, from twenty to thirty more who are not regarded as important, but who can be at liberty as soon as certain formalities—chiefly of a pecuniary nature—are attended to by them.

The soldiers and runners are scattered through the whole region for fifteen miles round Sunpu, seeking people. Any one may denounce any person and have him immediately seized, while many have been seized without being denounced at all. They are at once hauled off to the Temple of Horrors—unless they conspire to agree with their adversary quickly whilst they are in the way with him—and put to the question by Li Tactal and company. All the admirable methods of extracting the truth from the Koloa Hoi are brought into play, and if nothing is discovered they are transferred to the Shin Mito, and make their way back to liberty again as fast as their friends can be persuaded to pay up. The consequence is that throughout the whole district a perfect reign of terror prevails. The people will hardly speak of these things amongst themselves even in whispers, and to strangers not at all. When a stranger asks any question about the riot they turn away. The very tens in the neighborhood of Sunpu refuse to admit strangers for the night, and if he has had the plague. All this real fear at first sight seems highly commendable, as teaching the people how careful they ought to be in their treatment of foreigners, but one little item makes all the difference. The people being sought for so diligently are not the murderers, but all who have ever had any friendly dealing with the foreigners. It seems utterly incredible, but it is true nevertheless. The case of Hio Klapu, where the missionaries lived, affords a good illustration. This place is a small suburb of Sunpu, from the main street of which it is distant about 300 yards, across a deep water-course generally dry. A little malodorous (shop of the Ho family) was chiefly inhabited by people of the name of Ho, about 1,000 in number. The main road passed through it; it contained about 60 shops and inns, and was a busy bustling place. I have passed the night there several times, and always found the people friendly and well disposed. Now, notwithstanding the fact that the murdering magistrate in his despatch admitted that the murders came from a distance were country people, not townspeople—the first thing Li Tactal and company did was to seize a large number of the Ho family, all friends and neighbours of the missionaries, and to deal with them in such a way that the remaining inhabitants of Hio Klapu took fright and all ran away. That little suburb is now entirely deserted save for a guard of soldiers which is changed three times a day, and remains there to catch any friendly Ho who may venture back.

One of the prisoners in the Temple of Horrors is the coolie I mentioned in my last as having sent us word that they had caught and beaten him. At the time of the riot he was on his way from Hankow to Sunpu with the mail, and on his arrival there returned at once to Hankow with the news. He thus became one of the party which proposed to go and bring back the bodies. As that scheme fell through he returned to his home of his own accord, and was immediately seized. He was tortured and beaten, and was then taken from prison passed through his collar bone and riveted to a chain, a delicate attention which it may have been observed Li Tactal is in the habit of paying to the Koloa Hoi. The other prisoners in the Temple of Horrors have been similarly treated, but who they are our messenger could not with certainty discover, their names being variously reported, and it being far from safe to be too exact in the giving of names. One is supposed to be the proprietor of the cash-shop where the missionaries used to change money, and others the relatives of certain men who are being hunted for high and low. One of these is their landlord. He has totally disappeared so no one knows where. Another was the middleman who sided them in renting the house, a tobacco merchant and substantial citizen of Sunpu, now utterly ruined. He and some others are in the Hankow concession. Nothing whatever could be heard as to any of the men denounced by the missionaries as the aggressors having been dealt with, save Li Kio-chung, and he evidently has nothing to fear.

The explanation of all this is simple enough. As an official in the Viceroy's *yamen* put it: "This is to be the last time when natives will assist foreigners in the Hio Klapu province." The story of Hio Klapu will be told far and wide, and the Chinese people are quick enough to draw their own conclusions. This is exceedingly sad, whether one thinks of all these innocent people, including women and children not only, but of those poor fellows who have been so brutally tortured and tormented though guiltless of any crime, or of the future of the Christian worker in this province. It is sad, too, to think that such of this latter mischief would have been rendered impossible had the Consul-General for Sweden stuck to his intention of going to Sunpu; but he allowed the Viceroy to persuade him out of it. One would rather say that the actions of a few officials, but the temptation to do so is sometimes very great, and greater than in this instance.

We are favoured with some official news from the Chinese authorities at Sunpu. They have caught, they report, the two actual murderers, and they have confessed to the crime. Their names have been given but who they are the Sunpu people do not know. We will try and learn that they are Richard Roe, or some poor wretched wretches out of whom a confession has been hammered with the big bamboo. Most likely the latter, since, according to the old precedent, the rule for settling these affairs is best for head, and a small sum of money.—*N. C. Daily News.*

CHEFOO.

July 22nd.
On the morning of Thursday, the 20th, Chefoo was visited by a thunderstorm of unusual violence, which did considerable damage to the crops, and caused the death of one native woman. The family Hoi had a providential escape from a serious accident. It was about half-past five o'clock that the storm broke out, and the guests at the hotel were for the most part in their bedrooms, when a succession of appalling thunder claps caused consternation amongst the ladies and children, whose alarm was greatly increased when a loud crash of thunder shook the house completely enveloped the building. All this happened in a moment, and it was only by degrees that the extent of damage done was ascertained, and the marvel was then that the numerous occupants of the hotel had so luckily escaped from serious injury. The lightning appears to have struck the roof of the hotel, splintering several of the beams, and then to have spread in various directions. The room of one Shang had lady, situated on the upper floor, was filled with sulphurous vapour to such an extent that she was obliged to get up and open the window, and put his name to them, and whom all Sunpu friends denounce as a ringleader. He

received the same attention, and is supplied with the same food as the other officials, and is not treated as a prisoner. Any one may save that a traitor has been made responsible for the loss of his life. Here also they have five or six prisoners in chains whom they regard as important; and in another temple, the Tasi Shin Mito, from twenty to thirty more who are not regarded as important, but who can be at liberty as soon as certain formalities—chiefly of a pecuniary nature—are attended to by them.

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The explanation of all this is simple enough. As an official in the Viceroy's *yamen* put it: "This is to be the last time when natives will assist foreigners in the Hio Klapu province." The story of Hio Klapu will be told far and wide, and the Chinese people are quick enough to draw their own conclusions. This is exceedingly sad, whether one thinks of all these innocent people, including women and children not only, but of those poor fellows who have been so brutally tortured and tormented though guiltless of any crime, or of the future of the Christian worker in this province. It is sad, too, to think that such of this latter mischief would have been rendered impossible had the Consul-General for Sweden stuck to his intention of going to Sunpu; but he allowed the Viceroy to persuade him out of it. One would rather say that the actions of a few officials, but the temptation to do so is sometimes very great, and greater than in this instance.

We are favoured with some official news from the Chinese authorities at Sunpu. They have caught, they report, the two actual murderers, and they have confessed to the crime. Their names have been given but who they are the Sunpu people do not know. We will try and learn that they are Richard Roe, or some poor wretched wretches out of whom a confession has been hammered with the big bamboo. Most likely the latter, since, according to the old precedent, the rule for settling these affairs is best for head, and a small sum of money.—*N. C. Daily News.*

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HANKOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

July 13th.
Through the return of a trusty messenger from Sunpu I am now in a position to state, with full confidence as to the truth of the statements, a few of the things which have been transpiring there of late. We were quite prepared to hear that there was little chance of those guilty of the murder being punished. We considered it most likely the officials sent down to investigate the matter would smooth it over as quickly and quietly as possible. Still, we would not have been surprised to learn that they were making considerable air in order to quench the people, during which process many innocent persons would suffer, and perhaps the innocent of the missionaries most heavily. But notwithstanding all that has come and gone, in the way of teaching and in the way of the Chinese authorities that it is possible, we never dreamed of their doing what they have actually done. We now learn that a large number of officials are quartered in Sunpu carrying on investigations. They occupy the Tung Yoh Mito (Temple of Horrors) at the South Gate, which for the time being doubtless deserves its name of pandemonium. As the director, Li Tactal, is a native of the province, and a large following of minor officials with a force of about three hundred soldiers and runners. As a guest they have the ex-military mandarin, Li Kio-chung, who issued the placards threatening the missionaries with death on the 13th of the 10th moon, and put his name to them, and whom all Sunpu friends denounce as a ringleader. He

received the same attention, and is supplied with the same food as the other officials, and is not treated as a prisoner. Any one may save that a traitor has been made responsible for the loss of his life. Here also they have five or six prisoners in chains whom they regard as important; and in another temple, the Tasi Shin Mito, from twenty to thirty more who are not regarded as important, but who can be at liberty as soon as certain formalities—chiefly of a pecuniary nature—are attended to by them.

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The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—98 per cent. prem., sellers.
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on 18.10, paid up, 70 per cent. div., sales and sellers.
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders shares, 120 per share, sellers.
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—on 18.10, paid up, 70 per cent. div., sales and sellers.
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders shares, 120 per share, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—24 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—2 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$83 per share, sales and buyers.
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$51 per share, sales and buyers.
 North China Insurance—120 per share, sales and buyers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$112 per share, sales and buyers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—\$100, sellers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—150 per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$220 per share, sales and buyers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$83 per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$26 per share, ex div., sales and buyers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$25 per share, sales and buyers.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—150 per cent. discount, sales and buyers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$35 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—\$20 per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—70 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$15 per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$11 per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$50.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$4 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Shamrock Hotel Co., Limited—\$41 per share, sales and buyers.
 Punjion Mining Co.—\$41 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Roub Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$31 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—40 cents, per share, sales and buyers.
 Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$85 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Jelabu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sales and buyers.
 London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—nomin., sales and buyers.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$155 per share, sales and buyers.
 Luen Sun Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$35, nominal.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$11 per share, sales and buyers.
 Dakin, Cruickshank & Co., Limited—\$3 per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$61 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$50 per share, sales and buyers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$23 per share, sales and buyers.
 H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$8 per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$40 per share, nominal.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$85 per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$105 per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$68 per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$65 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Green Island Cement Co.—50 cents, buyers.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$3 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$15 per share, nominal.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$67 per share, sales and buyers.

EXCHANGE.
 On London—Bank, T. T. 2/5 1/2
 Bank Bills, on demand 2/5 1/2
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/5 1/2
 Credits at 4 months' sight 2/5 1/2
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/5 1/2
 On India—
 Bank Bills, on demand 3/12
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/12
 On Shanghai—
 Bank, T. T. 72 1/2
 Private, 30 days' sight 73 1/2

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.
 Captain Bowles, Lieut. Kretschmar, Mr. H. S. Cooke, Mrs. Kretschmar and 3 children, Captain Denny, Mr. N. Lazarus, Mr. E. H. Derrick, Mr. T. Mitchell, Consul General & Mrs. Haas, Mr. & Mrs. C. Popham, Mr. L. Haeslop, Mr. F. E. Shean, Mr. Halsey, Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. H. E. Hobson, Mrs. & Miss R. Young, Mr. B. H. Huggell, Mr. C. Zanelli.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.
 Mr. Adamson, Mr. Thos. Howard, Mr. H. W. Bird, Mr. W. Kotof, Mr. C. E. Blt, Mr. W. H. R. Loxley, Captain B. Otherton, Mr. MacLean, Captain van Carbeck, Mr. E. A. Messer, Mr. A. Cumming, Mr. Medhurst, Mr. F. Deacon, Mr. Mounsey, Mr. and Mrs. R. Dixon, Mr. Ralston, and family, Mr. W. Ramsey, Mr. F. East, Mr. H. W. Robertson, Mr. W. E. van Epe, Mr. A. E. Skeels, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Sparrow, Mr. S. Forsyth, Mr. E. Tomlin, Mr. E. J. Grist, Mr. Geo. L. Tomlin, Mr. E. J. Grist, Mr. Geo. L. Tomlin.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.
 (From Messrs. Geo. Fenwick & Co.'s Register.)
 To-day, 78°
 Yesterday, 78°
 Maximum, 80°
 Minimum, 76°
 Average, 78°

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
 The Norddeutscher Lloyd steamer *Odenburg*, with the outward German mail, left Singapore on the 28th instant at 10 a.m., and may be expected here on the 2nd proximo.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
 The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Bulwer*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco, leaves Yokohama to-morrow at daylight, and may be expected here on the 6th proximo.
 The P. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Peru*, mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama, on the 22nd instant.

NORTHERN PACIFIC MAIL.
 The Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Victoria* left Victoria, B.C., on the 23rd instant for Yokohama and Hongkong.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
 The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of China* left Vancouver for Japan, Shanghai and Hongkong on the 17th instant, and may be expected here about the 6th proximo.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Cyprus* left Kobe on the 29th instant at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on the 2nd proximo.
 The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Cyclops* left Singapore on the 29th instant, and may be expected here on the 4th proximo.

The P. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Formosa* left London for this port on the 14th instant.

The China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Omya*, from London and Liverpool, passed the Canal on the 26th instant, and may be considered due at Singapore on or about the 14th proximo.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

HSIN-FUNG, Chinese steamer, 1,063, John Warwick, 20th July.—Shanghai 20th July, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
 KIM, German steamer, 831, M. W. Kretschmar, 20th July.—Canton 20th July, General.—Melchers & Co.
 CHINA, German steamer, 1,114, P. Vos, 20th July.—Bangkok 23rd July, Rice.—Melchers & Co.
 BORN, Dutch steamer, 1,490, J. S. Theunissen, 20th July.—Saigon 20th July, Rice, Cotton, Dried Fish.—Lauts, Wegener & Co.
 HAILONG, British steamer, 783, J. S. Roach, 20th July.—Swatow 20th July, General.—D. L. Pratt & Co.
 FOLLUX, German steamer, 898, J. Gelken, 20th July.—Saigon 20th July, General.—Melchers & Co.
 TANTALUS, British steamer, 2,290, H. Jones, 20th July.—Singapore 24th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 STRATHLEIGH, British steamer, 1,588, Cornack, 20th July.—Singapore 23rd July, General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
 PRYANG, German steamer, 953, R. Kohler, 20th July.—Shanghai 27th July, General.—Stevens & Co.
 HALL, French steamer, 758, M. Montali, 20th July.—Haiphong 28th July, General.—A. R. Marty.
 MOULT, British steamer, 1,827, T. Golding, 20th July.—Tacoma 1st July, Yokohama 23rd, and Moji 25th, General and Coals.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
 EONICH, British steamer, 2,313, C. G. H. Arnold, 20th July.—Batoum 24th June, Petroleum.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
 WINGSANG, British steamer, 1,517, de St. Croix, 21st July.—Calcutta 15th July, Penang 22nd, and Singapore 25th, Opium and General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 CHUYEN, Chinese steamer, 1,243, C. R. Nall, 21st July.—Canton 31st July, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
 BOMBAY, British steamer, 2,047, R. J. Sleeman, 31st July.—London 18th June, and Singapore 25th July, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 CHOY-SANG, British steamer, 1,194, R. C. D. Bradley, 31st July.—Shanghai 26th July, and Swatow 30th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 ANKONA, British steamer, 1,888, W. D. Modie, 31st July.—Yokohama 23rd July, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 TAICHOW, British steamer, 862, R. Unsworth, 31st July.—Bangkok 1st July, and Kohal-chang 25th, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
 FRISZ, Danish steamer, 397, C. L. Stand, 31st July.—Canton 28th July, and Hellow 30th, General.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
 BIRAGO, Italian ship, 1,498, Emilio D. Noyt, 31st July.—Bombay 12th July, General.—Carlowitz & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
Fushun, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
Alvina, German steamer, for Hellow, &c.
Lanzhou, British steamer, for Kutchinohu.
Irene, German steamer, for Yokohama, &c.

DEPARTURES.
 July 29, *Kaiserin Elisabeth*, Austrian corvette, for Yokohama.
 July 30, *Halpang*, French ship, for Hellow, &c.
 July 30, *Hupah*, British ship, for Singapore, &c.
 July 30, *Haitan*, British ship, for Swatow, &c.
 July 31, *Irene*, German ship, for Yokohama.
 July 31, *Deutscher*, German ship, for Singapore.
 July 31, *Fushun*, Chinese ship, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.
 Per *Mogul*, from Tacoma, &c.—12 Chinese.
 Per *Hanch*, from Haiphong—6 Chinese.
 Per *Peking*, from Shanghai—6 Chinese.
 Per *Tantulus*, from Singapore—Messrs. Milligan, Baker, Alkie, Walker, and 95 Chinese.
 Per *Alvina*, from Saigon—20 Chinese.
 Per *Hailong*, from Swatow—Hon. J. J. Kewick, and 67 Chinese.
 Per *Born*, from Saigon—169 Chinese.
 Per *China*, from Bangkok—160 Chinese.
 Per *Hsin-jung*, from Shanghai—19 Chinese.
 Per *Bombay*, from Singapore, &c.—211 Chinese.
 Per *Wingiang*, from Calcutta, &c.—Captains Bowles, Captain Blyth, Messrs. Freeman, Huggel, and 956 Chinese.
 Per *Choyang*, from Shanghai, &c.—Messrs. G. Wilson, D. Lawrence, and 125 Chinese.
 Per *Ankora*, from Yokohama, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Makeham and infant, Messrs. J. U. Jeffries, Sam Yee, 3 Chinese and child (deck). From Kobe, Mr. Ming Cho, and 1 Japanese (deck). From Nagasaki—1 Chinese and 1 Japanese (deck).
 Per *Talchew*, from Bangkok, &c.—10 Chinese.
 Per *Stagno*, from Bombay—191 Chinese.

REPORTS.
 The British steamer *Bombay* reports that she left London on the 18th ultimo, and Singapore on the 25th instant. Had very light moon and fine weather with calm throughout.
 The British steamer *Mogul* reports that she left Tacoma on the 1st instant, Yokohama on the 22nd, and Moji on the 25th. Had very fine and cold weather to the 12th meridian. From there to port had fine weather.

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The Dutch steamer *Born* reports that she left Saigon on the 26th instant. Had light south-east breeze and fine weather throughout.
 The British steamer *Hailong* reports that she left Swatow on the 29th instant. From Swatow to Breaker Point had light south-east winds; thence to port had moderate westerly winds and fine clear weather with heavy squalls. In Swatow the steamships *Choyang*, *Kaiyong*, and *Hsin-jung*.

The British steamer *Tantulus* reports that she left Singapore on Monday, the 24th instant at 5.30 p.m. Had fine weather with light variable south-west winds. Passed Green Island on Saturday, the 26th at midnight, and anchored on Kellie Bank. Proceeded to moorings yesterday morning at 5.30 a.m.

The German steamer *Prying* reports that she left Shanghai on the 27th instant. From Tom-ching to Namki Island had light easterly winds; and to Chapel Island had strong north-east winds and overcast sky; thence to port had fresh west-south-west winds and easterly swell. On the 29th passed the German bark *Elisabeth*, 6 miles off Dodd Island, reported all well.

The British steamer *Choyang* reports that she left Shanghai on the 26th instant, and Swatow on the 30th. From Shanghai to Tang-yung had light south-east winds and fine weather with slight haze; from there to Swatow had strong north-east winds and following sea. From Swatow to Hongkong had light south-west winds and fine weather; but showery while making the harbour.

The British steamer *Talchew* reports that she left Bangkok on the 21st instant, and Kohal-chang on the 25th. From there to Cape Padaran had light south-east to south-west winds and fine weather; thence to port had light variable winds and cloudy weather with passing squalls. Off Pulo Omet one French despatch boat and 2 torpedo-boats steering towards Bangkok.

The British steamer *Wingiang* reports that she left Calcutta on Saturday, the 15th instant. From Sand Heads to Penang had moderate south-east winds with fine weather. Left Penang on Saturday, the 22nd. Through the Straits had strong south-east winds and fine weather. Left Singapore on Tuesday, the 25th; and to lat 8° north had light variable winds and calms; thence to port had moderate south-west winds and fine weather.

Post Office.

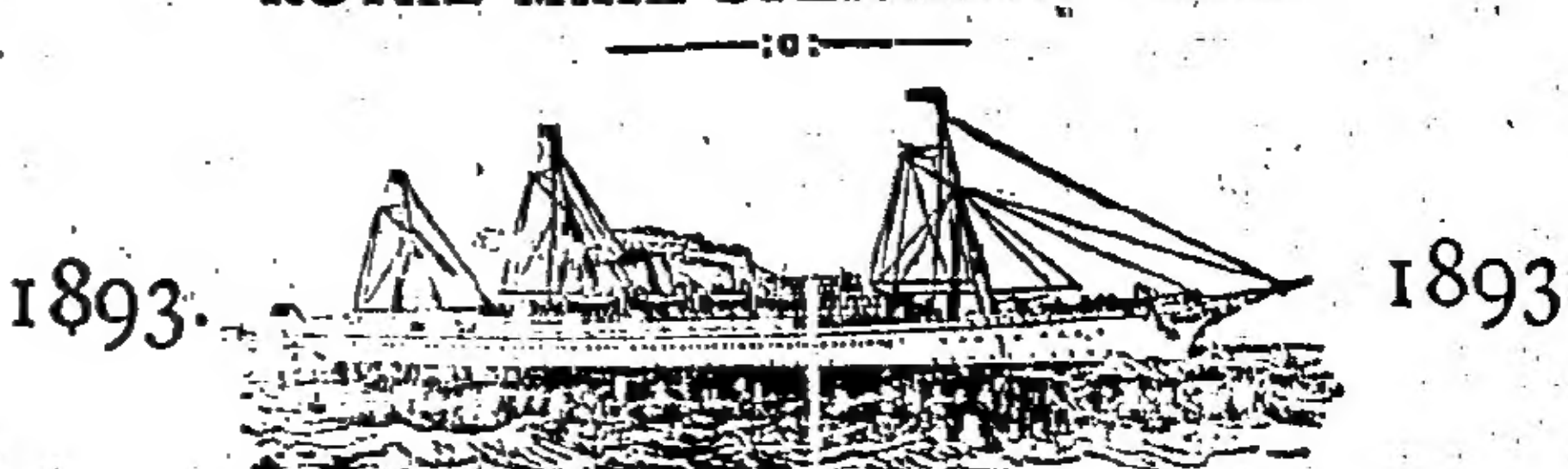
A MAIL WILL CLOSE—
 For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Catharine* to-morrow, the 1st August, at 11.30 A.M.
 For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Nizam* to-morrow, the 1st August, at 11.30 A.M.
 For Swatow, Amoy, and Tamsui.—Per *Hailong* to-morrow, the 1st August, at 11.30 A.M.
 For Macao.—Per *Huang-hing* to-morrow, the 1st August, at 12.30 P.M.
 For Shanghai.—Per *Lya-moon* to-morrow, the 1st August, at 3.30 P.M.
 For Canton.—Per *Powan* to-morrow, the 1st August, at 5 P.M.
 For Haiphong.—Per *Hanch* on Wednesday, the 2nd August, at 11.30 A.M.
 For Kobe and Yokohama.—Per *Strathleyn* on Wednesday, the 2nd August, at 5 P.M.
 For Europe, &c., India, via Bombay.—Per *Malaya* on Thursday, the 3rd August, at 11 A.M.
 For Singapore.—Per *Frigeon* on Thursday, the 3rd August, at 3.30 P.M.
 For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Ankora* on Friday, the 4th August, at 5 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG

STEAMERS.
 ALWINE, German steamer, 400, C. Peterren, 20th July.—Pakhoi 26th July, and Hellow 28th, General.—Wielor & Co.
 BANTAM, Dutch steamer, 2,457, C. J. van de Bergh, 19th July.—Kobe 19th July, Rice.—Lauts, Wegener & Co.
 CATHERINE APCAR, British steamer, 1,733, J. G. Ollent, 24th July.—Calcutta 8th July, Penang 15th, and Singapore 18th, Opium and General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
 CHINA, American steamer, 2,288, W. B. Seabury, 27th July.—San Francisco 3rd July, Honolulu 10th, and Yokohama 22nd, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.
 DICMA, German steamer, 964, C. Christensen, 26th July.—Rangoon 19th July, and Hellow 24th, Rice.—Stevens & Co.
 FAMT, British steamer, 177, Captain Meliac, —Hongkong Government tender.
 INDEPENDENT, German steamer, 1,003, Schiffer, 18th July.—Mardiana 17th June, General.—Wielor & Co.
 LENOX, British steamer, 1,327, W. Ward, 25th July.—Kutchinohu, 19th July, Coal.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
 LY-KA-MOON, German steamer, 1,288, G. Heusermann, 29th July.—Canton 29th July, General.—Stevens & Co.
 MONKOT, British steamer, 850, Chas. Stomham, 24th July.—Bangkok 16th July, and Kohal-chang 18th, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
 NUZAM, British steamer, 1,615, F. J. Cole, 25th July.—Bombay 8th July, and Singapore 19th, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 NURNBERG, German steamer, 2,207, B. Blanke, 23rd July.—Yokohama 14th July, Kobe 17th, and Nagasaki 18th, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.
 PAKHANG, British steamer, 815, J. Jenkins, 27th July.—Bangkok and Kohal-chang 20th July, Wood and Rice.—Hop King Hong.
 PILOT, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani, —Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
 PROSPERITY, British steamer, 1,387, W. H. Farrand, 24th March.—Saigon 9th March, Rice and Pecky.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
 TAIKOW, German steamer, 902, M. Enke, 21st July.—Bangkok 16th July, Rice.—Meyer & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.
 ANSVRIA, British bark, 1,128, H. W. Dunlop, 5th July.—Singapore 17th June, Timber.—Master.
 CHARON WATTANA, Siam bark, 654, G. Koch, 20th July.—Bangkok 15th July, Teakwood.—Hing Lee.
 COMRIA, Danish bark, 1,158, H. Pedersen, 9th June.—New York 25th December, Kerosene Oil.—Order.
 EMILIE, German bark, 948, H. Schutt, 21st July.—Haiphong 9th July, Ballast.—Captains.
 FUNG SHUY, Hawaiian bark, 980, Mahany, 20th July.—New York 5th April, Oil.—Shawan & Co.
 GALVESTON, German bark, 619, H. Jakobson, 22nd July.—from Tientsin, Bone.—Butterfield & Swire.
 HABITANT, British ship, 1,650, W. P. Potter, 18th May.—New York 24th Dec., Oil.—Melchers & Co.
 HENRY FAIRING, American ship, 1,579, G. Meriman, 15th June.—San Francisco 30th April, Oil.—Master.
 ICEBERG, American ship, 1,135, Treat, 1st June.—New York 4th January, Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 JOHANN ADOLPH, German bark, 310, E. Wiese, 26th June.—Albay (W.A.), 17th May.—Bandelwood.—Stevens & Co.
 SOIALA, British 4-masted ship, 2,332, D. Morgan, 17th May.—Singapore 21st March, Ballast.—Order.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

TWIN SCREW STEAMERS, 10,000 HORSE POWER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF CHINA6,000 Tons.....WEDNESDAY, 16th August.
 EMPRESS OF INDIA6,000 "WEDNESDAY, 6th September.
 EMPRESS OF JAPAN6,000 "WEDNESDAY, 4th October.

THE STEAMERS of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA of JAPAN, and Call at VICTORIA, B.C., to Land and Embark Passengers.

The Mountain Scenery on the Canadian Pacific Railway surpasses that of any other Trans-Continental Route.

Passengers Booked to all the principal points in Canada and the United States, and also through to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, at Current Rates, with Passengers choice of Atlantic Line.

RETURN TICKETS.—Time limit for prepaid Return Ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarking at Vancouver.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the service of China or Japan.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is the only Trans-Continental Line extending from the Pacific to the Atlantic Seaboard, and running its own Sleeping Coaches through without change. The Dining Cars and Mountain Hotels on this Route are owned by the Company and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

The Steamers on the Pacific and all Day, Sleeping, and Dining Cars are comfortably heated by Steam during the Winter Season.

EXCURSIONS TO JAPAN.—During the Summer months, Sea Trips can be made from Hongkong to Kobe and back occupying 13 to 14 days only. Return Fare, \$75.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1893.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Belge (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama)Thursday, 17th Aug.
Oceanic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu)Tuesday, 5th Sept.
Gaile (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama)Tuesday, 26th Sept.

THE Steamship "BELGIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA AND YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 17th August, at 1 P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

First Class Passengers have full choice of any of the Overland Routes, including CENTRAL PACIFIC, SOUTHERN PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, NORTHERN PACIFIC, and DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAYS. They can also travel over the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, on payment of \$10 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1893.

NOTICE.

JEY'S SAN TARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEY'S WOOD PRESERVER OF ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

St. ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1893.

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)
Mogul Tuesday August 8th.
Victoria Tuesday August 29th.
Tacoma Thursday Sept. 27th.
Mogul Thursday October 19th.
Victoria Thursday November 9th.
Tacoma Tuesday December 12th.

THE Steamship

"MOGUL," Captain Golding, sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 8th August, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the General Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1893.

Animations.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRADE MARKS of the MAN LOONG (馬龍) FIRM, Manufacturers of PRESERVED GINGER and other SWEETMEATS, have been registered in this Colony pursuant to Ordinance No. 16 of 1873.

Head Office:—HONAM, CANTON. Hongkong Office:—No. 376, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

LEUNG YU SANG, WONG HOI CHOW, Managers.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1893.

KING WO CHEONG.

COAL MERCHANTS, SHIP'S COMPRA-DORES, STEVEDORES, &c.

Have for Sale a cargo of pure AKAIKI COAL, ex GODOWN and ex SHIP.

MR. J. W. BOYD, Superintendent at AKAIKI COAL GIVES TEN PER CENT. BETTER RESULTS than any Japanese Coal he has ever used.

For full particulars as to price, &c., Apply to

KING WO CHEONG, No. 33, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1891.